

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 35.

SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1882.

FIVE DOLLARS  
PER QUARTER.

## Insurances.

### NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept  
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on Goods,  
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world  
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,  
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,

No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST,  
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [81]

LE CERCLE-TRANSPORTS.

SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME D'ASSURANCE  
MARITIME MARSEILLE.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....15,000,000 Francs.  
CAPITAL PAID-UP.....3,750,000 Francs.

The Undersigned, having been appointed  
AGENTS of the above Company, are prepared to  
GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all  
parts of the World.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [4]

YANGTSE INSURANCE  
ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00  
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00  
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 288,936.17

TOTAL CAPITAL and  
ACCUMULATIONS, 2d.....Tls. 938,936.17  
April, 1881. [17]

### DIRECTORS.

F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.  
M. W. BOYD, Esq. J. W. MEYER, Esq.  
J. H. PINSKY, Esq. F. D. HITCH, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.

Messrs. BARRING BROTHERS & Co.  
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent.  
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all  
parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest  
on shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the  
UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually dis-  
tributed among all Contributors of Business in  
proportion to the premia paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents. [53]

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882.

## To be Let.

### TO LET.

"KURRAHJEAN" No. 10, ALBANY  
ROAD.

OFFICES in No. 13, QUEEN'S ROAD  
CENTRAL.

Apply to  
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.  
Hongkong, 22nd February, 1882. [74]

### TO LET.

A LARGE GRANITE GODOWN, in "BLUE  
BUILDINGS," Praya East, with immediate  
possession.

Apply to  
J. M. GUEDES.  
33, WELLINGTON-STREET.  
Hongkong, 19th January, 1882. [49]

## For Sale.

A FONG, PHOTOGRAPHER,  
HAS A LARGER COLLECTION OF VIEWS  
than any other in CHINA.

Miniatures Painted on Ivory from \$7.  
Oil Paintings on Canvas from \$5.

Cartes de Visite, Cabinet, and all other styles  
of Portraits at equally moderate prices executed  
under the supervision and management of  
D. K. GRIFFITH,  
Studio 8, Queen's-road.

[13]

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND  
PORTER.

DAVID CORSAIR & SONS'  
MERCHANT NAVY  
NAVY BOILED  
LOWE FLAX  
CROWN

ARNOLD, KARBERG & Co.  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [5]

E. C. A. DA SILVA AND CO.,  
QUEEN'S ROAD.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

EX FRENCH MAIL STEAMER "DIEMNAH,"  
MALAGA FRESH GRAPES, GENTLEMEN'S ready-  
made OVERCOATS, Embroidered and Fine White  
Lace, BALL HANDKERCHIEFS, Ladies' and Gents'  
White Trained Skirts for BALL DRESSES,  
White Kid GLOVES, Embroidered and Fancy  
FANS.

Great Variety in ORIZA PERFUME TOILET  
REQUISITES, comprising—ORIZA NEW MOWN  
HAY, ORIZA OPOPONAX BOUQUET, ORIZA  
WATER, ORIZA SCOTCH LAVENDER, ORIZA LYS,  
ORIZA ESS, HELIOTROPE.

&c., &c., &c.

ORIZA POWDER, ORIZA DENTIFRICE, ORIZA  
SOAP, ORIZA HAIR OIL.

&c., &c., &c.

E. C. A. DA SILVA & Co.  
Hongkong, 23rd November, 1881. [19]

### FOR SALE.

AUSTRALIAN WINES, PORT & SHERRY,  
of the finest quality, from Coolata Vine-  
yard, Braxton, Hunter River, N.S.W.

Apply to  
R. FRASER-SMITH,  
No. 6, Peddar's Hill.

## For Sale.

H. FOURNIER & CO.

HAVE FOR SALE, JUST RECEIVED EX  
"PEHU,"

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF  
FANCY GOODS.

FANCY PLAYING CARDS.

CRACKERS.

BONBONS (Assorted).

CHOCOLATE CREAM.

CHOCOLATE MENIER.

FIGS.

MALAGA RAISINS.

TABLE PLUMS.

FRUITS IN JUICE (Assorted).

CONFITURES DE ST. JAMES  
(in Bottles and Tins).

SYRUPS (Assorted).

HUNTLY and PALMER'S BISCUITS.

ALMONDS and NUTS.

VANILLA.

PATE DE FOIE GRAS.

VOIX DE VEAU TRUFFEE (in Tins).

COTELETTE DE VEAU (in Tins).

VEAU ROTI (in Tins).

RIS DE VEAU (in Tins).

FRICANDEAU (Assorted).

TRUFFES.

VEGETABLES (Assorted).

ANCHOVIES in Oil.

CAVIAR.

SARDINES in Lemon Juice.

SARDINES in Tomatoes.

SARDINES in Oil.

FRENCH and ENGLISH MUSTARD.

SAUSAGES (Assorted).

LYONS SAUSAGES.

FRENCH & SPANISH OLIVES.

FRENCH ISIGNY BUTTER (in 1 and  
2 lbs. Tins).

MACCARONI (Assorted) Paste for  
Soups, Letters, stars, &c.

TAPIOCA.

FINE-GROUND MOCHA COFFEE.

C H E E S E.

GRUYERE.

ROQUEFORT.

DUTCH.

CALIFORNIA.

CREAM.

FRENCH TOBACCO AND  
CIGARETTES.

ASSORTED PERFUMERY

FROM

PIRELLA AND PIRELLA OF PARIS.

A large quantity of  
FRENCH MINERAL WATERS  
in Pints of 100 bottles per Case.

CORK STOPPERS,  
for Soda and other Bottles.

C L A R E T S

In Bottles and Wood.

CHATEAU LAROSE.

CHATEAU LAFFITTE.

CHATEAU MARGAUX.

ST. EMILION.

MEDOC.

W I N E S.

SAUTERNE.

PORTO.

SHERRY.

MARSALA.

B R A N D Y.

FRENCH COGNAC.

ABSINTHE

L I Q U E U R S

CHARTREUSE (Pints and Quarts).

BENEDICTINE (Pints and Quarts).

MARASCHINO.

CURACAO.

ANISETTE (Marie Brigard).

ANGOSTURA BITTERS.

BOKER'S BITTERS.

KIRSCHWASSER.

PEPPERMINT

VERMOUTH (Nolly Prat).

VERMOUTH (Turino).

FANCY SILK UMBRELLAS.

And a VARIETY of OTHER GOODS.  
Hongkong, 25th January, 1881. [17]

## Intimations.

SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

SAYLE & CO.

BEG TO ANNOUNCE THAT THEY INTEND HAVING  
THEIR

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE

DURING

THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES, AT REDUCED PRICES.

TOYS WILL BE SOLD AT HALF-PRICE.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, January 30th, 1882. [79]

KELLY & WALSH

ARE PREPARED TO RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR, AND TO SUPPLY

FROM HOME DATES OF JANUARY 1ST.

The following ENGLISH, AMERICAN, and CONTINENTAL PERIODICALS.—The Prices quoted are  
Scribner's Magazine.....\$ 6.00  
Harper's Monthly.....\$ 6.00  
Popular Science Monthly.....\$ 7.00  
Illustrated News (in-  
cluding Xmas and all  
extra Numbers).....\$ 7.00  
Punch.....\$ 7.00  
St. James Budget.....\$ 11.00  
Whitehall Review.....\$ 11.00  
The Mail, 3 times a week.....\$ 15.00  
The Sale delivery of all periodicals is guaranteed, duplicate Copies being sent free of charge in  
case of non receipt.

KELLY & WALSH are Sole Agents in Hongkong and the Coast Ports for "The London and China"  
Express." The Subscription for which is \$15.00 per Annum. This paper contains special information  
upon all subjects connected with China, Japan, and the Far East; and makes a feature of  
giving full Market Reports and Quotations of Export and Imports.

STAG HOTEL.

QUEEN'S-ROAD CENTRAL.

GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR VISITORS.

ENGLISH & AMERICAN BILLIARDS.

Tiffin at One o'clock, Dinner at 7.30.

This Hotel is most centrally situated and  
within easy distance of the principal landing  
places.

[12] J. COOK, Proprietor.

HAIR DRESSING SALOON

HONGKONG HOTEL.

W. P. MOORE begs to inform the Gentle-  
men of Hongkong and Visitors that he  
has reduced the price of Hair-Cutting to 50 cents.  
Having now in his employ three competent As-  
sistants who are always in attendance, he guar-  
antees to execute this class of work, in all its  
branches, with a perfection which cannot be ex-  
ceeded in any part of the World.

Hair-Cutting.....50 Cents.  
Shampooing.....25 Cents.  
Shaving.....25 Cents.  
Trimming Beards.....25 Cents.

MONTHLY CUSTOMERS TAKEN AT REDUCED  
RATES.

RAZORS MOST CAREFULLY RE-SET.

Mr. MOORE begs to recommend his  
GOGO SHAMPOO WASH

to the public as unrivalled by any prepara-  
tion ever produced for promoting the growth of  
the hair. The basis of this compound is  
made of soap root; the natives of the Philip-  
pine Islands never use anything else for  
washing their hair; they are never found bald,  
and it is quite common to see the females with  
hair from 5 to 6 feet long. By constantly using  
this shampoo Wash as directed, you will  
NEVER BE BALD.

The proprietor offers the Wash to the public  
entirely confident that by its restorative pro-  
perties it will without fail arrest decaying  
hair. It completely eradicates scurf, dandruff,  
and cures all diseases of the scalp. It does not  
contain any poisonous drugs. By its cooling  
properties it allays the itching and fever of the  
scalp, which is the great cause of people losing  
their hair.

Mr. MOORE has succeeded in being able to  
put this wash up in bottles without allowing it to  
ferment, and he will guarantee it to keep any  
length of time in any climate.

[52]

C. L. THEVENIN

COMMISSION AGENT,  
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANT.

CHAMPAGNE, BURGUNDIES, COG-  
NACS, SHERRIES, LIQUEURS,  
WHISKY, &c., &c.

FRENCH BOOTS AND SHOES,  
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING. [26]

SPECIAL NOTICE

TO ADVERTISERS.

SHIPPING FIRMS, INSURANCE COM-  
PANIES, COMMERCIAL HOUSES, and  
ADVERTISERS generally are informed that  
arrangements have now been completed to issue  
in connection with all

ADVERTISEMENTS

inserted in the

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

A SPECIAL EXPRESS

FREE OF CHARGE.

As the scale of charges in the Hongkong  
Telegraph, which has a guaranteed circulation of  
THREE HUNDRED COPIES,

is fixed at an exceedingly low rate, the attention  
of Advertisers is directed to the many advantages  
offered by this journal as a General Advertising  
Medium, and the support of the Mercantile com-  
munity and the public generally is respectfully  
solicited.

EXPRESSES FOR CONTRACT  
ADVERTISEMENTS  
WILL BE ISSUED WEEKLY.  
Hongkong, 1st March, 1882.

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.

CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND  
CLOCK-MAKERS.

JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, AND  
OPTICIANS.

CHARTS AND BOOKS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SOLE AGENTS

for Louis Audemars' Watches; awarded the  
highest Prizes at every Exhibition;  
and for Voigtlander and Sohn's  
CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE  
GLASSES, and SPYGLASSES.

No. 38, Queen's-road Central. [10]

WILLIAM SCHMIDT & CO.

GUNMAKERS AND AMUNITION  
DEALERS.

BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

Arms, Ammunitions, and Requisites of  
every description.

Arms Repaired, Cleaned, or Converted at  
moderate charges.

Sporting Guns and Ammunition always  
on hand. [28]

G. FALCONER & CO.

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER  
MANUFACTURERS

AND

JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CHARTS AND BOOKS.

No. 46, QUEEN'S-ROAD CENTRAL. [2]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

A. MILLAR & CO. PLUMBERS,  
GAS FITTERS, &c., &c., have  
REMOVED their Office and Ware-room to No. 6,  
BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, where Orders for  
Fittings and Repairs will be punctually attended  
to.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1881. [25]

T. ALGAR and COMPANY HOUSE AND  
ESTATE AGENTS.

RENTS COLLECTED.

BROWN, JONES & Co.,  
UNDERTAKERS.

MOURING STATIONERY, &c.

MONUMENTS ERECTED.

9, HOLLYWOOD ROAD. [8]

THE Undersigned have been appointed  
AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD  
of UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [6]

J. M. GUEDES.

HOUSE AND LAND BROKER.

No. 33, WELLINGTON-STREET, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882 [62]

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD,  
WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER

ALWAYS ON HAND.

L. MALLORY,  
Proprietor.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1881. [11]

NOTICE.

ARRANGEMENTS have now been com-  
pleted which will enable this Office to  
undertake all kinds of

JOB PRINTING,

Including DIRECTORS' REPORTS,  
BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, BALL ROOM,  
and VISITING CARDS,

PROSPECTUSES,

DEBIT NOTES, LABELS,

PROGRAMMES of ENTERTAIN-  
MENTS.

TRADE CIRCULARS and REPORTS,  
&c., &c., &c.

Accuracy and Best Workmanship guaranteed  
at the lowest possible rates.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE,  
6, Peddar's Hill, 1st March, 1882.

## Amusements.

ITALIAN OPERA.

THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA  
COMPANY,

which has been performing with unprecedented  
success in Shanghai, will arrive in a day or  
two, and will appear at the

THEATRE ROYAL,  
CITY HALL, HONGKONG,

in the most popular of the Operatic Masterpieces.

FULL PARTICULARS WILL BE  
SHORTLY ANNOUNCED.

Hongkong, 4th March, 1882. [141]

## Consignees.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S  
STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

FROM TRIESTE, BOMBAY,  
COLOMBO, PENANG, AND  
SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

DAPHNE,

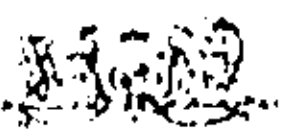
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees  
of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods,  
with the exception of Opium, are being landed  
at their 5th into the Godowns of the Under-  
signed, whence delivery may be obtained.

Consignees wishing to receive their Goods on  
the Wharf are at liberty to do so.



## Intimations.

NOW IN THE PRESS AND SHORTLY  
TO BE PUBLISHED.



(BY AUTHORITY.)

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND  
HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST.  
A NEW DIRECTORY FOR CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE  
PHILIPPINES, FOR THE YEAR 1882.  
PRICE TWO DOLLARS.

The above work will shortly be published at  
the office of this Paper, and will contain a Directory  
for the Ports in the large portion of Asia  
comprised between Penang, in the Straits Settlements,  
and the Northern Ports, including Formosa;  
the Treaty Ports of China and Japan;  
the Philippine Islands; the British Colony of  
Hongkong; and the Portuguese Colony of Macao.  
The work will also contain the Principal Treaties  
between European countries and the United  
States and the countries East of the Straits,  
together with conditions of Trade, and the Port,  
Customs, Consular, and Harbour Regulations for  
the Ports of China and Japan; and a description  
of the Ports, with the latest Trade Statistics  
taken from the Reports of the Imperial Maritime  
Customs and other reliable sources.

The various Governments and Municipal Corporations  
have been applied to for information, and all Public  
Bodies and Companies, Bankers, Merchants, Consuls,  
and Professional and other Residents, have supplied  
the necessary matter to ensure correctness upon forms  
sent for that purpose. The Naval and Military portions  
have been taken from the latest published official  
lists and revised at Headquarters; in fact no pains  
have been spared to make "THE HONGKONG  
DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST"  
a perfectly reliable *volume mecum*.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG  
LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" will, in order that it  
may circulate extensively outside this Colony,  
be published at a POPULAR PRICE, and can be  
ordered at this Office for

TWO DOLLARS.

There is not space in the compass of an ordinary  
advertisement to detail all the information  
introduced into the work, but it may be fairly  
asserted that no such Directory has ever been  
published, either in Hongkong, or any other part  
of the East, at the price.

"Telegraph" Office, Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY  
WILL CONTAIN  
THE TREATIES WITH CHINA,  
JAPAN, & SIAM.

OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY  
WILL CONTAIN  
A DESCRIPTION OF ALL THE  
TREATY PORTS IN CHINA AND  
JAPAN.

OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY  
WILL CONTAIN  
TRADE STATISTICS FROM  
OFFICIAL SOURCES.

OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY  
WILL CONTAIN  
THE CONDITIONS OF TRADE WITH  
CHINA & JAPAN.

OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY  
WILL BE PUBLISHED AT  
TWO DOLLARS.

OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY  
WILL CONTAIN  
THE PORT, CUSTOMS, CONSULAR,  
AND HARBOUR REGULATIONS  
OF THE TREATY PORTS OF  
CHINA & JAPAN.

OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY  
IS PUBLISHED AT  
TWO DOLLARS.

OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY  
WILL CONTAIN  
LISTS OF MILITARY OFFICERS  
serving in the China Command,  
which has been revised at Headquarters.

OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY  
WILL CONTAIN  
THE NAMES OF THE NAVAL  
OFFICERS ON THE CHINA  
STATION.

Including the most recent appointments  
and local changes, corrected at  
Head-Quarters.

OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY  
HAS BEEN  
LARGELY ORDERED IN ALL PORTS  
BETWEEN  
SINGAPORE AND NEWCHANG.

OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY  
IS PUBLISHED AT  
TWO DOLLARS.

OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY  
WILL CONTAIN  
THE LARGEST LIST OF FOREIGN  
RESIDENTS IN THE EAST.

OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY  
WILL CONTAIN  
THE ONLY CORRECT LIST OF  
HONGKONG GOVERNMENT  
OFFICIALS.

OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

## Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
DRUGGISTS,  
GENERAL CHEMISTS,  
AND

Manufacturers of the following

AERATED WATERS,  
SODA, TONIC, SASSAPARILLA,  
AND POTASH, LEMONADE,  
GINGERADE, RASPBERRYADE,  
AND PHOSPHORIC CHAMPAGNE.

Deliveries in Town and Harbour from  
7 A.M. to 7 P.M.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED,  
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

Prompt Attention given to Coast Orders.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,  
HONGKONG.  
SHANGHAI PHARMACY,  
SHANGHAI.  
CANTON DISPENSARY,  
CANTON.  
THE DISPENSARY,  
FOOCHOW.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed  
to "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and  
not to individuals by name. Correspondents are requested  
to forward their name and address with communications ad-  
dressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of  
good faith. All letters for publication should be written on  
one side of the paper only, and reject communications can  
not be returned. Advertisements and Subscriptions which  
are not enclosed for a fixed period will be continued until  
countermanded.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1882.

OUR evening contemporary has recently  
inaugurated a new feature in local jour-  
nalism under the title "Editorial Notes."  
This innovation although not original, is  
by no means a bad one. The greatest  
difficulty the *China Mail* will have to en-  
counter in carrying out its latest attempt  
to keep pace with the times has already  
been experienced to some extent by the  
evening print in procuring from outside  
sources the occasional leading articles  
which have graced its columns. The  
poverty and nakedness of the leaders are  
faithfully reflected in "Editorial Notes."  
In last night's *Mail* ten different subjects  
are supposed to be editorially dealt with,  
and no less than eight out of these ten  
paragraphs are specially devoted to scur-  
rilous abuse of Sir John Pope Hennessy.  
In one of these carefully thought-out notes  
the outside oracle of the evening print  
boldly informs the unenlightened public  
that "Thermometric observations of the  
surface of the sea are used for safe naviga-  
tion in other parts of the world." In the  
Atlantic, they enable the approximate po-  
sition of the ship in reference to icebergs  
to be ascertained with sufficient accuracy  
for safety." After this important discovery  
one would have imagined that the oracle  
would have rested on his oars, contented  
with his crown of laurel. But no, there  
were other worlds to conquer, and like the  
mighty Macedonian monarch, the editorial  
contributor of the *China Mail* was deter-  
mined not allow the light of his transcen-  
dent genius to be hid away under a bushel,  
and so he takes a fresh breath and returns  
undoubtedly to the charge.

From the Atlantic we are at once trans-  
ported to L<sup>e</sup>, or Lehi, in Independent Tibet,  
which the readers of the evening paper  
are presumed to know is a place of con-  
siderable trade; and then the startling  
announcement is made that the atmo-  
sphere of this famous place "would appear  
to be particularly favorable for astro-  
nomic observations." It is not very  
lucidly explained what this may have  
to do with the "thermometric observa-  
tions" of the surface of the sea in the  
Atlantic Ocean; but we are told that  
the object in view in pursuing investiga-  
tions in solar research is "to work out  
the relation supposed to exist between rainfall  
and the state of the sun's surface," and  
assured that "should a law be found to  
exist regulating those variations, the boon  
conferred upon humanity would be simply  
incalculable." The world at large, and  
particularly the community of this little  
island, must feel profoundly grateful for  
this important information.

From the scientific to the idiotic, from  
bare-faced lying to a weak attempt at  
vulgar sarcasm, are apparently easy steps  
for this distinguished journalist. It is with  
some diffidence that we presume to ask what  
sense there is in the following observation:  
—"while the populations of Hongkong and  
Shanghai are about equal, order has to be  
maintained in the one locality with a col-  
lective foreign and native police force of  
upwards of 9000 members, whereas between  
a third and one-fourth of that number  
suffices for the other!" What does the  
inspired one mean to infer? Is the asser-

tion true that this British Settlement is a  
hot-bed of crime? Is it not a lie pure and  
simple to authoritatively state that "the  
insecurity to life and property now  
obtaining (sic) in Hongkong, is un-  
doubtedly due to mal-administration?"  
Is it not a fact which can be proved by a  
reference to the records of our Police  
Court, that life and property were never so  
secure in Hongkong as at present, crime  
and the criminal classes never so thoroughly  
under control? The remedy for all these  
evils—which exist only in the disordered  
brain of this accomplished gentleman—  
remarks the oracle, "is obvious—a change."  
His own removal to a private lunatic  
asylum would be a change much to be  
desired.

We are next treated to a cloud of  
meaningless phrases on vaccination, in the  
course of which, for no apparent reason,  
we are gratuitously informed that Governor  
HENNESSY has pampered practices among  
the Chinese population opposed to common  
sense, and misquoted Huxley and other  
"Authorities." It is also laid down in  
most elegant language that "the fabri-  
cation of statements, and the misappli-  
cation of arguments to support them, is,  
we are constrained to say, our Governor's  
forte." The intention and result of all the  
editorial twaddle about vaccination is cur-  
tly summed up in the following sentence,  
to which we specially direct attention as a proof  
of the utter degradation to which petty spite  
will at times descend:—"The elimination  
of fiction by the process of analysis, from  
His Excellency's public measures, only  
leaves a residuum of contempt." There  
can be no mistaking this man's literary  
style. In fact he sacrifices everything else  
for an ungrammatical jumble of meaning-  
less twaddle.

Dr. DUNCAN'S *Geographical Sketch of Hong-*  
kong is now dragged in, and we are  
reminded that the 29 square miles which  
comprise the area of the island are made  
up principally of porphyritic and granite  
rocks to the extent of 15 and 11 square  
miles respectively. It is not very clear  
why we should be reminded of the rock  
formation of our island home, and we  
really think that much better grounds  
for abusing Governor HENNESSY and Mr.  
PITMAN might have been selected.

The political prospects of Sir John  
Pope HENNESSY, the occasional contributor  
opines, is a subject for legitimate specu-  
lation, and he accordingly speculates to  
his heart's content. The result of his  
wise reasonings conclusively point to his  
own view of Sir John Pope HENNESSY's  
immediate future, which is that the present  
occupant of Government House will serve  
a second term as Governor of Hongkong.  
Even the probability of such a contingency  
is an astounding confession of weakness  
from our evening contemporary. If the  
Governorship of Perim, that barren island  
five square miles in extent, with a popu-  
lation all told of 37 souls, is really vacant,  
we shall be most happy to strongly  
recommend for the appointment, this  
new Crichton of the *China Mail*. He could  
"sling ink" in Perim until further notice  
without harming anybody but himself.

The scene is changed, and our ancient  
friend, the man of many aliases, who has  
recently been studying Sugar statistics,  
gracefully steps into the arena. This  
reliable authority on all matters under  
the sun scoldes Governor HENNESSY to  
his own satisfaction in a very few sen-  
tences. We have neither time or space  
to follow the "editorial notes" through  
their long drawn out course, nor would  
it serve any useful end were we to  
do so. But we submit, with all respect,  
that the eight separate paragraphs in last  
night's *China Mail*, to some of which we  
have briefly referred, are beneath the con-  
tempt of all right thinking men, and more-  
over a disgrace to legitimate journalism.  
His Excellency can, of course, afford to  
ignore such scurrilous attacks, and un-  
doubtedly takes the dignified course in  
scrupulously treating such rabid fulmina-  
tions with icy contempt.

Mr. Walter Baring, now Secretary to H.M.'s  
Legation at Telleran, has been appointed Secretary  
to the Legation at Tokio. Mr. Baring, who  
entered the Diplomatic Service in 1865; was first  
appointed to Madrid in 1866, and transferred to  
Vienna in 1869. He received his promotion  
to a Third Secretary in 1870; and transferred to  
Florence April 14, 1870; to Athens July 16, 1871,  
where he was Acting Charge d'Affaires from  
August to November, 1873. Whilst there he was  
promoted to be second Secretary at Constantinople  
Oct. 28 the same year, and was employed  
in investigating the outrages committed on the  
Christians in Bulgaria and Roumelia from July  
19 till Aug. 20, 1876, and attended the sittings of  
the special commission sent by the Porte to  
inquire into the Bulgarian massacres, from Sept.  
23, 1876, till Feb. 11, 1877. In the same year he  
was appointed superintendent of student Drago-  
mans at Constantinople, Oct. 25, 1877; and  
received an allowance for knowledge of Turkish.  
He was employed in Cyprus in 1878, and  
received his promotion to Secretary of Legation  
at Telleran 1879. Mr. Kennedy, as announced  
some time since, has been appointed Secretary to  
the Embassy at St. Petersburg.

THE mystery surrounding the disappearance  
of Captain D'Arcy, V.C., who so distinguished him-  
self in the Zulu War, has at length been un-  
ravelled. It had been conjectured that he com-  
mitted suicide, but such was not the case. The  
circumstances attending his death, are of a most  
distressing character. On the 29th Dec. a native  
appeared at the residence of the Rev. Mr. Taberer,  
of the Mission Station, Keiskama Hoek, near  
King William's Town, the place Captain D'Arcy  
last left, and informed him that on the previous  
evening, between six and seven o'clock, in hunting  
for bees, he had accidentally come upon the dead  
body of Captain D'Arcy. Mr. Taberer and a  
friend had horses saddled, and after giving  
directions for a shroud to be made proceed with  
the native. So difficult of access and intricate was  
the place that, three times the native lost himself.  
It would appear as if D'Arcy, having reached the  
summit of a hill, resolved on returning, and find-  
ing what he thought was an easy way down, he  
took it. It led down between high rocks and  
boulders to a small, flat place, covered with ferns  
and surrounded by a dense bush. In all proba-  
bly he was thoroughly exhausted with his walk,  
and sat down to rest, his back against the rock,  
and his feet stretched out. In that position he  
died, whether from cold (there was a heavy snow  
at the time), or from a fit, is, of course, unknown.

MESSRS. Page and Gwyther have prepared an  
elaborate chart showing the course of discount  
rates during the past year and the prices paid  
each month for Government Treasury bills, and  
another showing the course of the prices of bar  
silver, Mexican dollars, India Council bills, and  
rupee paper, together with the Calcutta, Shang-  
hai, and Hongkong exchange quotations over  
the same period. An interesting feature in the  
chart is the comparison of the remitting equiva-  
lent of bar silver with the price obtained from  
week to week last year by the India Council for  
bills on Calcutta. It appears that during the  
first half of 1881 the bills were regularly sold  
below their equivalent in silver. We cannot  
prove that the remitting banks had combined to  
keep down the price of bills; but if they did,  
the combination was broken through like glass when  
the Council changed its tactics. During the last  
six months of the year it refused to sell under  
the silver equivalent, and has done so with com-  
plete success, the bills being eventually taken  
on the average above the remitting value of silver.  
The saving to the Indian Government is probably  
at the rate of over £100,000 a year. The chart  
shows that the variations in the price of bar silver  
ranged during the year from 4s. 2d. to 4s. 5d.  
per oz.; of Mexican dollars from 4s. 2d. to  
4s. 3d.; of the India Council bills from  
1s. 7-16d. per rupee to 1s. 8-16d.; of Four-  
and-a-half per cent. Rupee Paper from 88 to 95;  
of Four per cent. Rupee Paper from 81 to 87;  
of sixty-day bills on Shanghai from 4s. 10d. to 5s.  
0d.; and sixty-day bills on Hongkong from 3s.  
6d. to 3s. 7d.

THE *Times* contains an article dealing with  
the question, and which tends to prove that opium is  
to the Chinese what beer, spirits, tobacco, tea,  
coffee, &c., are to others of the human race. It  
says:—"Timidity is not a failing of the non-scientific  
mind, and it is not surprising that the dog-  
mas held in respect of opium-eating in this  
country are unhesitatingly extended to cover every  
method of consuming every kind of opium every-  
where and by all races of men. Thus it has  
come to pass that in the controversy about the  
Indian export of opium to China the inherent  
and unmitigated perniciousness of the drug has  
usually been taken for granted. Argument has  
raged round the question whether we can be said  
to force opium upon the Chinese, and whether, if  
we did not, the Chinese would go on using it.  
These issues have been debated with magnificent  
contempt for the facts of the case. The extensive  
cultivation of the poppy in China; the costliness  
which makes Indian opium as much the luxury  
of the rich as choice claret is here; the failure  
of the Indian article to penetrate at all into one-  
half of the Chinese Empire, in which, neverthe-  
less, opium-smokers abound; and the demon-  
strably protectionist character of the Chinese at-  
tempt to forbid the importation of opium from  
India—all these material facts have been system-  
atically ignored by the declaimers against the  
opium traffic. The obvious truth that, though  
we take opium to China, we cannot compel the  
consumption of a single ounce, has been obscured  
by rhetorical flourishes about forcing the drug  
upon the Chinese.

OUR own authorities on *materia medica* are by  
no means convinced that opium is always and  
necessarily injurious even in this country. Some  
remarkable cases of opium-eating without mis-  
chievous results are on record; and by going to  
the Fens we may find a whole population habi-  
tually eating opium to the extent of its means for  
the alleviation of its sufferings from ague. It  
cannot be pretended, however, that opium is the  
stimulant appropriate to this climate; but just as  
little are we at liberty to deny that it does meet  
some deep-seated craving of humanity elsewhere.  
That craving for a nervous stimulant to remove  
fatigue, to allay irritability, to lighten care, and  
to dispel gloom, is universal, and seeks satisfaction  
in a score of ways. Alcohol in its numerous  
modifications, each of which has its appropriate  
sphere, tobacco, tea, coffee, hemp, opium, are  
modifications of the answer to a universal de-  
mand. What we think the most harmless of  
these drugs is mischievous in excess, and those  
that we most dread are innocuous and even ben-  
eficial in their proper place and due apportion-  
ment. Tea and tobacco are each responsible for  
an infinity of obscure sufferings in this country,  
and the accumulated effects of their systematic  
abuse would probably appal us were they fully  
investigated. With those who condemn all  
stimulants argument is obviously vain. They  
defy universal experience, and there is an end of  
the matter. But those who are scarcely less irra-  
tional who arbitrarily select for condemnation a drug  
which the practice of some hundreds of millions  
of the human race proves to be adapted to satisfy  
some human want.—*L. G. C. Express.*

WE have to note the arrival of Colonel Ike Austin,  
the well known American professor of fancy rifle  
shooting, who came on from Singapore by the  
the steamship *Morley*. The Colonel favored us  
with a visit yesterday afternoon, and expressed  
his intention of shortly opening a shooting gallery  
in this Colony, full particulars of which will be  
duly announced. The Singapore and Indian pa-  
pers speak very highly of the Colonel's skill, so  
that his proposed entertainments should prove  
worthy of local patronage.

THE London correspondents of some of the pro-  
vincial papers publish accounts of a "monster  
newspaper project," which is said to contemplate  
"the founding of a daily newspaper, morning and  
evening, of the typographical form of the *Times*,  
if not more ample." The capital financially will  
be "practically inexhaustible, while the capital  
mentally will be the first in Europe." The pro-  
moters of this undertaking are stated to be the  
Union Générale, and the scheme is said to be  
connected with the proposed purchase of six Ital-  
ian papers by French capitalists which has  
lately caused much commotion in Italy. One of  
the correspondents professes to have had a  
glimpse of the prospectus of the new paper. It  
appeals, he says, "to an enormous reading and  
advertising clientele, and makes cardinals pro-  
bationary special correspondents, priests para-  
graphers, and the penitents the 'paying  
advertisers' in all parts of the world, to say no-  
thing of pro-monarchical anti-free thinkers, anti-  
theistical, and anti-republican 'regular subscrib-  
ers.' Its columns will be in the English,  
French, and German language, and bear the  
evidence of mundanely inspired writers glorified  
more or less with exclusively immaculate tips  
and infallible *ex-cathedra* official secrets. It  
will appear simultaneously in London, Paris,  
and Rome."

Mr. M. L. Mayer, the general manager for the  
annual series of French plays in London, has is-  
sued his programme for the ninth season, of six  
weeks' duration, that is to begin on May 20th  
and terminate on July 8th. It will be divided  
into three distinct divisions of art, each presided  
over by an accomplished artist and an acknowl-  
edged star—Mlle. Sarah Bernhardt, M. Coquelin  
(of the Théâtre Français), and Mlle. Céline  
Chaumont. Once more Mlle. Bernhardt will  
repeat the success she has already made in "*La  
Dame aux Camélias*," "*Adrienne Lecouvreur*,"  
"*Frou-Frou*," and "*Hernani*," and will appear  
for the first time in England in Croizette's char-  
acter in "*Le Sphinx*," and Desclée's part in "*La  
Princesse Georges*," "*Le Demi-Monde*," and  
"*Les Faux Ménéages*," are also announced during  
the engagement of Mlle. Bernhardt, which pro-  
mises to be as interesting as before. M. Coque-  
lin's name and fame are well known in England  
as one of the most accomplished *sociétaires* of the  
Comédie Française. He has with him his  
companions from the Théâtre Française, and will  
appear in "*L'Aventurière*," as the swashbuckling  
brother of the adventures; in "*Fourberies de  
Scapin*," and "*Les Précieuses Ridicules*," in  
"*Ruy Blas*," "*Mlle. de la Seiglière*," "*Le Mari  
à la Campagne*," and "*Guinguette*," in most of  
which plays he appeared on the last occasion of  
the visit of the Comédie to England. Three  
weeks having been devoted to Mlle. Sarah  
Bernhardt, and two to M. Coquelin and his fellow  
*sociétaires* and *pensionnaires* from the Rue  
Richelieu, the last will be devoted to Mlle.  
Chaumont, who is to appear in the famous "*Di-  
vorçons*," edited for English tastes and suscep-  
tibilities. M. Mayer has never announced a more  
interesting or varied programme.—*Overland  
Mail.*

"DOCTORS differ"—so do dramatic critics. The  
following view, taken from the *Overland Mail*,  
is altogether different from that telegraphed  
to the American papers, and published by us a  
few days ago:—"The professional *début* of Mrs.  
Langtry at the Haymarket Theatre seems to have  
excited a good deal of feeling in theatrical circles.  
She is regarded in the light of an interloper—as  
one who, not wanting in this world's goods,  
carries off a high salary, part of which might  
otherwise have fallen to the lot of a recognised  
actress, and who relies for her popularity upon  
her social position, her beauty, and her costumes.  
Nothing can be more unfair. Having now de-  
finitely adopted the profession of acting, Mrs.  
Langtry has as fair and as full a right to be  
judged dispassionately as any other professional  
actress can claim. Few of our greatest actresses  
have been able at their *début* to demonstrate the  
full extent of their capabilities, and Mrs. Langtry  
is no exception to the general rule. At present  
her reading of the part of *Blanche Hays* is hard  
and artificial. She shows few signs of possession  
of emotional power, but as this special qualifica-  
tion is in a *débutante* usually marred by exag-  
geration, its absence is not altogether unsatisfac-  
tory. Mrs. Langtry on the stage is easy and  
self-possessed; her elocution, if somewhat cold,  
is clear and unlaboured, and she obviously has  
intelligence such as few new comers show so  
early in their career. If she had not been Mrs.  
Langtry she would probably have been considered,  
even by professional artists, as a recruit of great  
promise. As to her success from the manage-  
ment point of view there cannot be two opinions.  
The Haymarket has been crowded by audiences  
which contained a far larger proportion of those  
moving in higher circles of society than are  
usually attracted even to this theatre. Although  
Mrs. Langtry is undoubtedly the principal attrac-  
tion, the general performance of "*Ours*" is a re-  
markably fine one. No further words are neces-  
sary in praise of the *Mary Nellie* of Mrs. Ban-  
croft and the *Hugh Chalcot* of her husband;  
while Mr. Arthur Cecil as *Prince Perowsky*, Mr.  
Conway as *Angus McAlister*, Mr. Pinero as  
Miss Le Thiere as *Sir Alexander* and *Lady Shen-  
dryn*, with Mr. Brookfield and Mr. Smedley, com-  
plete a really powerful cast. Mrs. Langtry will,  
probably, undertake a provincial tour through  
the leading towns early in the summer. No ar-  
rangements have, it is understood, been definitely  
made, although it is believed her *cheval de ba-  
tail* will be the part of *Mrs. Hardcastle* in "*She  
stoops to Conquer*."

It is asserted that the expenses attending the  
production of "*The Niebelungen Ring*" at Her  
Majesty's Theatre are so great that to yield a  
tangible profit to all parties an average receipt  
of 2,000l. per night will be necessary. It is  
this footing that the scale of charges has been  
framed. Letters from Berlin state that the pro-  
jected performances of "*Lohengrin*" by this  
company in Paris in March have been definitely  
withdrawn. Three of the principal artists cannot  
be spared from Munich, and French feeling  
against the performance of Wagner's operas in  
the German language is so strong that it has  
been deemed advisable to abandon the enterprise.

SUMMED UP is a summary of the report of the  
Eastern Telegraph Company:—"The revenue for  
the six months ended September 30th last  
amounted to £282,834 8s. 9d., from which are de-  
ducted £67,498 5s. 5d. for the ordinary expenses,  
and £47,228 15s. 5d. for expenditure relating to  
repairs to and laying of new cables. The total  
available balance is £167,990 5s. 2d., from which  
£22,769 5s. 2d. has been paid for interest on  
debentures, and £20,559 15s. 6d. for preference  
dividends leaving £124,501 9s. 6d. The directors  
have paid two interim dividends on the ordi-  
nary shares for the quarters ending June 30th  
and September 30th, 1881, amounting together to  
£95,000, and the sum of £29,504 9s. 6d. is car-  
ried forward to next account. Since the last re-  
port the balance of 700 ordinary shares has  
been issued, making the total ordinary capital  
£3,800,000. The revenue account includes  
£19,500 dividend and bonus for the half-year on  
the company's shares in the Eastern and South  
African Telegraph Company, and £2,652 19s. 2d.  
dividend on the shares of the Black Sea Tele-  
graph Company. The vacancies on the board  
occasioned by the death of Colonel Glover and of  
the Right Hon. W. N. Massey, M.P., have been  
filled up by the election of Mr. John Denison Pen-  
der and Lord Sackville A. Cecil.

THE tonnage engaged in trade between the Clyde  
and East Indian and Chinese ports during the  
year 1881 has been considerably in excess of that  
of any preceding year. There has, however,  
been a falling off in the vessels that arrived in  
the Clyde direct from these countries. The num-  
ber of vessels entered inwards was 79, having a  
gross tonnage of 72,568 tons, being a decrease of  
17,088 tons as compared with that of 1880.  
There was a decline of 7,006 tons in the tonnage  
of vessels from Java with sugar, of 2,078 tons in  
the vessels with cargo from Bombay, and of 1,541  
tons in vessels with sugar from China. From  
Mauritius there was an increase of 1,622 tons  
in vessels with sugar. In departures the increase  
was 38,011 tons over the outward tonnage of 1880,  
and 82,295 tons over that of 1879. This im-  
provement has been chiefly in the despatch of  
steamships to Bombay and Calcutta. To Java,  
Manila, and China ports there has been an in-  
crease of 5,588 tons. To Ceylon and other In-  
dian ports there is a falling off to the extent of  
5,135 tons. To Singapore, Java, Manila, China,  
and Japan, 18 of the departures were steamers,  
and 28 sailing vessels, and over a dozen firms  
took part in the trade. All the departures to  
Mauritius, Ceylon, and other Indian ports con-  
sisted of sailing vessels, chiefly coal laden.  
Twenty-nine of the sailings were new Clyde-built  
vessels, as against 26 in 1880 and 20 in 1879.

THE fourth anniversary of the coronation of His  
Holiness Pope Leo XIII., was celebrated yester-  
day evening at the Roman Catholic cathedral by  
the singing of a solemn *Te Deum*. In the  
absence of the Bishop, the very Rev. T. Borghig-  
noli, pro Vicar Apostolic, assisted by two young  
missionary priests, just arrived from Europe,  
officiated, and there was a considerable gather-  
ing of the Catholic clergy of the various nation-  
alities represented in Hongkong. The congrega-  
tion was a large one, and included His Ex-  
cellency Sir John Pope Hennessy, Mr. Coxon,  
Consul for Belgium, Mr. Loureiro, Consul Gen-  
eral for Portugal, Deputy Commissary Fincham,  
Ordnance Store Department, Mr. Fleming, sur-  
veyor, Royal Engineer Department, and Messrs.  
J. J. Francis and J. H. dos Remedios. The *Te Deum*  
being sung, an adjournment was made to the hall  
of the Catholic Circle, which had on its holiday dress  
in honor of the occasion, flags being tastily ar-  
ranged along the walls, a handsome portrait of  
His Holiness occupying a prominent position at  
the end of the room. Champagne being intro-  
duced, His Excellency the Governor rose and  
said:—"Gentlemen, I rise to ask you to join me  
in drinking the health of our Holy Father Pope  
Leo the XIII. Many of us are here assembled  
from various parts of the world, some I see at  
the end of the room (referring to some German  
missionaries arrived yesterday) have just come  
from Europe, and some of us may soon have the  
happiness of visiting the Eternal City. But  
whatever our nationality, all of us, as Catholics, can  
join in drinking the health of our Supreme Pastor  
and ecclesiastical Chief, His Holiness Pope Leo the  
XIII. The toast being duly honored, Father  
Borghignoli rose and said:—"Gentlemen, I rise  
to give you the health of His Excellency the  
Governor. I thank him for coming here year  
after year on each occasion of this celebration;  
but this time we have a particular duty to  
perform, namely, to wish His Excellency a  
pleasant voyage home, hoping he may be with  
us here again when the next anniversary comes  
round. The toast being duly drunk, His Ex-  
cellency again rose and said:—"I should like to ask  
you to drink the health of some one not present,  
but whom all of you remember, the founder of  
the Catholic Circle. Although that institution is  
well taken care of by Father Borghignoli  
and Mr. Silveira, the President, we ought all to  
remember what we owe to the Bishop: 'I give  
you the health of His Lordship Bishop Raimondi.'  
The toast being duly honored, the gathering  
broke up, the national Anthem being played on  
the piano belonging to the institution as His  
Excellency took his departure. The facade of  
the cathedral was illuminated in the evening with  
heterogeneously colored Chinese lanterns, there  
being a transparency in the centre setting forth  
in Latin the pontificate of His Holiness, the  
inscription ending with "*Laud gratiamur*."



# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

A TELEGRAM from London, dated the 2nd inst. announces that the Right Hon. W. E. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, is visiting the disturbed districts in that country.

The *Ho-Nan*, a paddle steamer for the Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company has been launched by Messrs. A. and J. Inglis, Pointhouse, on the Clyde. The engines are of a novel construction, being compound beam engines of about 3,000 indicated horse-power.

A SPRING Race meeting at Fochow is fixed for the 11th and 12th April, and we are informed that Amoy will be represented by the following cricketers, Forger, Thermometer, Wild Foam and Cruiser. The sum of \$100 has been forwarded to the stewards of the Fochow Race Club to be included in their programme.—*Gazette*.

A TELEGRAM was received from Shanghai this morning announcing that the Italian Opera Company which has been performing in Shanghai for the past two months, left for Hongkong by the steamship *Vangeste* on the 2nd inst. They intend giving a series of operatic representations in the City Hall, of which due notice will be given.

EXTENSIVE repairs, says the *Amoy Gazette*, are being made to the Kolangsen roads and the planting of trees there will tend to beautify the Island. We understand that Mr. Lewis detected seven Chinamen helping themselves to the Sinitan jetty a few days ago. They have since accepted an invitation to spend a few months with the Haifong.

The salvage Association report that at the request of underwriters on the cargo of the *Anna Sieben*, from Hongkong with sugar, which has arrived at Bristol with damage to cargo, an expert has proceeded to Bristol to examine the cargo, about one fourth of which had been reported as damaged. A survey of the cargo having been held, an allowance for deterioration of 15.3d. per cwt. was arranged with consignee on the damaged portion of the sugar.

The troopship *Tyne*, with the head-quarters of the "Buffs" left Singapore for this port yesterday, and may be expected here about the 11th. She appears to have made a good passage to the Straits, having left there on the 18th ultimo, a period of but 13 days having elapsed from her leaving this to her starting from Singapore on the return journey, and it must be remembered that she had to proceed to Penang from Singapore with the detachment of the Inniskillings for that station, and return with the detachment of the "Buffs."

A PUBLIC meeting to advocate the suppression of the opium trade with China was held on the 24th inst. in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester. The Bishop of Manchester occupied the chair, and was supported by Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M.P., Mr. James Cropper, Professor Goldwin Smith, and the Bishop of Salford. Mr. Cropper, M.P., moved a resolution affirming that the opium trade as now carried on between India and China was utterly opposed to national morality, was instrumental in effecting the physical ruin and moral degradation of multitudes of Chinese, and was a hindrance both to legitimate commerce and to the spread of Christianity. Sir W. Lawson and Professor Goldwin Smith supported the resolution, which was carried.

A CORRESPONDENCE has recently taken place between the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, the Foreign Office, and M. de Lesseps, upon the subject of delays to traffic in the Suez Canal, from which it appears that merchants and others trading through the Canal have made a strong representation on the subject. It appears that the new regulation by which the Canal pilots do not guide the course of vessels from the vessels themselves, but precede them in small steam launches, is one of the main grounds of complaint, it being found in practice that the pilot launches frequently get too far ahead to be of any service, and that the vessels following them consequently lose their course and run aground. Delays of five to twelve days are said to be of frequent occurrence. It appears that M. de Lesseps and the Suez Canal Company have been making efforts to secure a reversion to the former method. A further ground for dissatisfaction is the inadequacy of the Canal to accommodate the greatly increased traffic, and the necessity for widening it is urged. M. de Lesseps writes that he is in communication with the Sanitary Board of Egypt, and hopes that satisfactory arrangements will be made in regard to the delays through the regulation as to pilots.

The death of Deputy Inspector-General George Birnie Hill, M.D., aged fifty-six, occurred at the Royal Naval Hospital at Malta, on January 6th, from chronic dysentery and dyspepsia, said to have been contracted while on the China station, many years ago. Dr. Hill was well-known throughout the service, and was a most deservedly popular officer with all ranks, and his death is greatly and universally regretted. By this sad occurrence the service has lost one of its most valuable officers. His remains were interred in the cemetery attached to the hospital on the afternoon of the day following his death, the funeral arrangements being under the superintendence of Commander Sir Francis Blackwood, Bart., of the *Hibernia*, the firing party consisting of 250 Marines of the squadron, and the united bands of the ships in port playing the "Dead March," &c., the body being borne to the grave by bearers from the Royal Naval Hospital. The pall-bearers were Inspector of Machinery Aloft Roffey, Captains John Fisher, Nicholson, Ward, Wilson, Tryon, and Hotham, and Fleet-surg. Doyle Shaw, the chief mourner being Sir Beauchamp Seymour, the Commander-in-Chief. Rear-Admiral McCrea, and about eighty naval and military officers, joined the cortege, 300-400 men and many civilians took part in the procession. The coffin was covered with many beautiful wreaths of flowers, of which one was sent by Lady Borton.—*Overland Mail*.

The British bark *Peiho* went into Kowloon Dock this morning.

It has been wired from home that the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question in the House of Commons, stated that the Opium clause in the Chefoo Convention has not yet been ratified, and that fresh arrangements have been proposed.

We learn that in all probability the contract for constructing the telegraph line between Hongkong and Canton will be placed in the hands of the Great Northern Telegraph Company, who have the necessary appliances and materials for the undertaking ready to hand. In this case, we shall doubtless see the line in working order in the course of a few months.

We understand that a scheme has been set on foot by a few influential Chinese in Canton for the introduction into that city of a regular supply of fresh spring water from the hills a few miles distant, and that advantage has been taken of the presence in Hongkong of a Colonial Office engineer, Mr. O. Chadwick, whose opinion upon the feasibility of the scheme has been obtained.

This morning four chair coolies in the employment of Lieutenant-Colonel Geddes, commanding the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, were fined two dollars each or four days' imprisonment with hard labour by Mr. Wodehouse, Police Magistrate, for neglect of duty. The circumstances were similar to those reported in the case of Mr. J. H. dos Remedios in our issue of 2nd instant. Colonel Geddes and Mrs. Geddes, it appears, went at 9 o'clock p.m. yesterday to an evening party, carried by the defendants, who were ordered to be in readiness to take them back at 10.30, but on their leaving at 11.30 to go home, the chairs and coolies were *non est*, the Colonel having to walk and Mrs. Geddes to take an outside chair. This seems to be a favourite trick of chair coolies in the Colony, and we are glad to see foreigners coming forward to prosecute, notwithstanding the inevitable loss of time and annoyance it entails.

We are informed that a number of Chinese gentlemen have formed themselves into an association for the purpose of taking up several lots of property which, during the notorious property scare, nominally changed hands several times, without ever being actually transferred. The *modus operandi* of the enterprising promoters of this new concern, the Yow Hong Company as it has been styled, is nothing more nor less than a lottery, in every respect similar to the Manila Lottery. Tickets have been issued for sale at one dollar thirty cents each, and the prizes have been duly fixed as follows:—First prize, the European dwelling houses Nos. 111 and 113, Queen's Road, East, opposite the French Convent; second prize, dwelling house No. 115, and Third prize, No. 117. In addition to these properties, 774 prizes of Three Dollars each will be given. The list of the prizes will be taken, it is said, from the Manila lottery list of March 1882. We wonder what the police authorities will do in this matter!

YESTERDAY afternoon firing from the new ten-barrelled Nordenföldt machine gun, of which we gave an account in our yesterday's issue, was witnessed at the rifle range, Kowloon, by a party consisting of His Excellency Lieutenant-General Donovan and Mrs. Donovan; Captain Barton, aide-de-camp; Captain Bury, Brigade Major; Major Moore-Lane and Lieutenant Lane, Royal Artillery; Lieutenants Ruck and Headley, Royal Engineers, and a few civilians. Mr. Sleeman, the agent for the gun in China, was present directing the firing. The gun was fired at the rate of 600 rounds a minute, at a target 200 yards distant, the lateral spread of the missiles being about 40 feet. It was also fired at the target on a barrel at a time, the result being that the bulls-eye was covered with hits, and the whole surface of the target blackened, the vertical spread being about 20 feet. The gun becomes very hot in rapid firing, but for this there would, it is considered, be no necessity. The person firing can readily sight, elevate, depress, or traverse the gun himself. Ten is considered to be the greatest number of barrels, consistent with the weight of the gun, necessary for a good machine gun. That the new gun will prove a valuable addition to our naval ordnance when adopted, as no doubt it will, can scarcely be questioned, and we imagine that few torpedo launches could live under the destructive storm of steel missiles that the ten-barrelled Nordenföldt is capable of pouring upon them.

## THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The following is the Report of the General Managers of the above Company for presentation to the shareholders at their meeting on Monday, the 6th instant:—  
The General Managers beg to submit to the shareholders a statement of accounts for the year 1882.  
The balance at credit of profit and loss is, £80,535.18 which they propose to appropriate as follows:—  
Dividend of 10 per cent. £8,053.52  
Place of credit of reserve and depreciation account £72,481.66  
Total £80,535.18  
leaving a balance of £8,053.52  
Mr. Thomas Arnold has audited the accounts and he is recommended for re-election.  
JAMES MATTHEWS & CO., General Managers, Hongkong, 1st March, 1883.

Mrs. General Tom Thumb tells a Cleveland reporter that after investigating the subject she has become a spiritualist. "Now the General over there," she pointed to the miniature Napoleon, "hasn't given so much attention to the matter, but he is a believer all the same. We have travelled so long and so much that we have been enabled to see some wonderful things, and not the least is the wonderful manifestations of the spirits. Why, I am somewhat of a medium myself. Occasionally when I sing or speak before the public, all thoughts of the words I should say leave me in an instant, and I find myself over-powered almost with some strange sensation, and my mind is on something—above, beyond—until I am unconscious of what I am doing until I am led off the stage." The reporter adds that Mrs. Thumb enjoys fine health, and is always happy.

## FOOCHOW.

The Junk trade appears to be in a flourishing condition, no less than eight launches having been effected within as many months, whilst the number which have entered the creek for repair or general overhaul far exceed those of past years. This speaks volumes for Fochow skilled labour, especially as the majority of the latter are not of this port's build but seek Fochow as the best port to meet their requirements.

The Proprietors of the *Fochow Herald*, having conferred the appointment of Editor upon a gentleman with time at his disposal to grapple with the leading and social topics of the day, hope that, under the new management, the *Herald's* columns may continue to afford general satisfaction to its subscribers. The Proprietors beg to request that all communications for publication may hereafter be addressed to the Editor, *Fochow Herald*, Ice House, Fochow.

The C. M. S. N. Co.'s *Hat San* has for so long completed her trips to and from Shanghai with such perfect regularity, that her having conferred the honour of her presence, during the Chinese vacation, upon the latter port, renders a kind of vacancy in the general order of things in Fochow. Considering, however, that her "stays" are usually more protracted here than in Shanghai, we must not grieve at her for once giving preference to the latter port for a short season.

It is very evident that the figures exist in the surroundings of Fochow to a greater extent than is generally supposed, although few instances of their presence are brought to light. A few days ago two Missionary Ladies with coolie attendants vented far as Yat Yang, about twelve miles distant from the settlement, desirous of viewing what is still called the "Tiger den" although supposed to have long been untenanted. One of our lady visitors more curious and venturesome than her friend, ordered the coolies to cut the jungle to enable her to more closely examine the *den in situ*, when a full grown tiger sprang upon the coolies tearing the scalp of one to a fearful extent, whilst lacerating the neck and face of the other. The two ladies escaped scatheless, and the two sufferers were speedily removed to an hospital where they remain in a very precarious condition.

## FOOCHOW RACES.

The following is the programme of the spring Meeting, which will be held on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 11th and 12th April, 1882. The entries close on the 25th instant:—

FIRST DAY.  
The SPRING CUP, value \$100; for all China Ponies; weights as per scale; entrance \$5. Half a Mile.  
The CHAMBER CUP (Presented); for all China Ponies; weights as per scale; entrance \$10. One Mile and Three Quarters.  
The MIN STAKES, of \$10 each, with \$50 add; for all China Ponies; weights as per scale. One Mile.  
The INTERNATIONAL CUP (Presented); for all China Ponies; weights as per scale; winner of the Chamber Cup 7 lbs. extra; entrance \$5. One Mile and a Half.  
The EARLY MORNING CUP (Presented); value \$100; for all China Ponies; weights as per scale; winner of the Spring Cup 7 lbs. extra; entrance \$5. Three Quarters of a Mile.  
The NANTAI STAKES, of \$10 each; a forced entry for all Ponies entered at this Meeting, excepting such as are entered solely for the Consular Cup; first Pony to receive 70 per cent., Second Pony 20 per cent., Third Pony 10 per cent.; weights as per scale. One Mile and a Quarter.

SECOND DAY.  
The KUSHAN STAKES, of \$10 each, with \$50 added; for all China Ponies; weights 11st. 4lb. for 13 hands; to give or take 3lbs. for every inch over or under. Half a Mile.  
The CHINA CUP (Presented); for all China Ponies; weights as per scale; winners at this meeting of race of 1 1/2 miles or 7 lb. extra; penalties accumulative; entrance \$10. Two Miles.  
The AMOY CUP (Presented); value \$100; for all China Ponies; weights as per scale; winners 7 lb. extra; entrance \$5. Three Quarters of a Mile.  
The CONSULAR CUP (Presented); value \$100 (Handicap); for all China Ponies; names of Ponies and Riders to be notified to the stewards after the 1st day's racing and handicapped by them; entrance \$5. One Mile.  
The LEIPER CUP (Presented); value \$100; for all China Ponies; weights as per scale; winners of one race during the meeting 10 lb. extra if of two or more 14 lb. extra; entrance \$5. Once Round and a Distance.  
The CONSOLATION CUP, value \$100; for all *bona fide* beaten ponies that have run at this meeting; weights as per scale; entrance \$5. One Mile.  
The CHAMPION STAKES, entrance \$10, with \$100 added; a forced entry for winners, excepting winner of the Consolation Cup; winners of two races at this meeting \$15 extra, of more than two races \$30 extra; weights as per scale. One Mile and a Quarter.

## BHANO.

The Chinese trading between Burma and Yunnan have lately succeeded in getting the cotton monopoly abolished. This was accomplished by dint of great perseverance and a liberal use of money at the Court of Ava. It is reported that it cost them Rs. 30,000; but they obtained a promise that in future cotton shall be free. The salt monopoly is in the hands of a company of Burmans and Chinamen. The monopolists raised the price here five rupees per hundred viss; this has since been partly in the hands of the Burmans. Yunnan salt is now being delivered in those places much cheaper than the Liverpool salt. For the last ten or twelve years large quantities of English salt have been sent from this into the various Shan States and to the Ka-kyen hills. The jade mines at Mogoung have turned out

a large quantity of excellent stone this year, and some of the houses here are reported to have made considerably over sixty thousand rupees this year. Chinese and Shans are going in large numbers to the mines just now, and doubtless many of them expect another turn of good luck next year. The mines are in the hands of Ka-kyens, and are some eight or ten days' journey distant from Bhano. The Burmese tax is four rupees a load upon entering Burmese territory proper at Mogoung. Small dealers sell in Bhano, and the larger traders take the jade to Mandalay, where the Cantones buy it up and ship all the best to Canton. A few Cantoneses go round by sea to Canton and dispose of their produce there themselves; but the great bulk of the jade passes into the hands of the Cantoneses at Mandalay. There must be a very large capital engaged in this trade in Burma.

A few caravans have come into Mya-thi—on the Tapong River—from Manwyne this season. I heard that one recently coming that route was attacked twice, and had to buy the robbers off with Rs. 200 for the first, and Rs. 160 for the second attack. The Chinese merchants feeling the insecurity of that route have this year opened up a new road. This route goes for about twelve miles to the south of Bhano before ascending the Ka-kyen hills—then passes through the Chinese Shan states of Long-chien, and Nantien, and reaches Teng-yueh—the first Chinese city in ten days from this. A large caravan arrived by this route a few days ago, bringing Yunnan produce—it was variously estimated at from 1,500 to 2,000 mules and ponies. These have been returned heavily loaded with Burmese cotton and English goods.

## RUSSIA AND CHINA.

The special Committee appointed to examine the question of establishing a new Governor-Generalship on the Russo-Chinese frontier has held its first sitting. The Minister of the Interior, who acts as president of the Commission, being prevented by indisposition from attending, was represented by the Minister of War. Among the members present were Generals Obrentschef and Tcherniaeff, and General Anoutchka, the Governor-General of Eastern Siberia. After an animated debate the commission almost unanimously passed a resolution declaring it to be necessary to abolish the military district of Western Siberia, and create a new Governor-Generalship out of the districts of semipalatinsk, Aktobeinsk, and semipalatensk, having its administrative centre at semipalatinsk. The commission further decided to separate the Amur coast territory from Eastern Siberia, and to make the town of Chabarovsky the administrative centre of the former district. The Governments of Tomsk and Tobolsk are to be placed under the direct control of the Ministry of the Interior. The above arrangements will only be submitted to the Imperial sanction after receiving the approval of the Minister of the Interior.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs as follows:—  
As the project agreed upon for the restoration of China of the town and district of Ili approaches its term without any appearance of action on the part of the Chinese authorities, the Press of this capital gives vent to no little uneasiness as to the due fulfilment of the Treaty stipulations. At first, curiously enough, it was the delay on the part of the Chinese in taking possession of the Kuldja district, and creating a new Governor-Generalship, which was the subject of complaint. It was expected that the troops of Bogda Khan would hasten to occupy the province so long withheld by the barbarians, and the apparent indifference shown by China towards the provinces she had so obstinately fought for seemed very suspicious in the eyes of St. Petersburg publicists. Now another cause of uneasiness has been discovered, and perhaps a more genuine one, in the bellicose dispositions of the Russian authorities in Turkistan, who, says the *Vozv Vremya*, would still much prefer to see Iliana to a peaceful transfer of the Kuldja district to the hands of Chinese troops, with notes of alarm at the influx of Chinese into the Amur district, the supposed warlike preparations now being made in that district by the Peking Government, and the consequent danger threatening Russia's distant possessions in the Far East.

The meaning of all this is not very clear. The Treaty negotiated by the Marquis Tseng in the place of Chung How's was not at all to the taste of the patriotic party now triumphant in Russia, but it is scarcely to be supposed that the latter would wish to tear it up, and indeed, the journal I quoted above remarks that, once having come to the conclusion that it was to Russia an advantage to cultivate friendly relations with China, it would be strange indeed if its Commissioners are allowed to bring new difficulties.

The semi-official *Journal de St. Petersburg* publishes an article commenting upon the memorial of the 16th inst., presented to Earl Granville by the London Chamber of Commerce, complaining that by the Kuldja Treaty China appeared to draw a distinction between exports by sea and exports overland, giving Russia the benefit of the latter. The journal expresses astonishment at the assimilation made in the memorial between maritime and overland trade, and points out that China is not the only state having different tariffs for sea and overland transport.—*London and China Express*.

## WAGNER'S OPERAS.

Musical amateurs are greatly interested in the announcement that the coming season will be marked by the production of the *Meisteringer* and *Tristan und Isolde*—two Wagnerian Operas which are as yet almost unknown in England. The life of Richard Wagner during the last 30 years or more, and the story of his progress from obscurity towards a brilliant and world-wide renown, is sufficiently marvellous. But the spread of Wagnerism during the last ten or twelve years in England has been little short of a miracle. Up to the year 1860 not one of the German Master's Operas had been heard in this country; and such a reputation for being tuneless and tiresome had been made for him, that there seemed but little chance of any work of his having so much as a trial given to it at any of our great Opera Houses. *Lohengrin*, used from time to time, to be announced in those fantastic documents known as operatic prospectuses. But no one paid serious attention to the promise of its performance, whilst by many was regarded as a species of libel, and the advertisement at last excited such general derision that the rival Directors, as if by common consent, abstained from repeating it. The manager, however, who was afterwards to introduce to the English public the *Faust* of Gounod, the *Carmen* of Bizet, and the *Meisteringer* of Wagner, had the courage to 1860 to make a first experiment with the *Flying Dutchman* of Richard Wagner. There were many reasons to render it probable that this work, written in the composer's earliest manner, would be received with any very violent protestations of dislike. *Tristan und Isolde* followed not many years before at the Grand Opera at Paris, on the express recommendation of the Emperor and under his direct patronage, had been hissed and hooted from the stage. But the *Flying Dutchman* is, even to the most determined opponents

of Wagnerism, a comparatively inoffensive work. Much of it is composed in the ancient manner, before the great Master had finally convinced himself that the Opera of the Past was false in principle and foolish in effect, and that the "Art work of the Future" must be framed altogether on new lines. The *Flying Dutchman* contains what are vulgarly called "tunes," comparatively melodious airs constructed more or less in accordance with the ancient methods; duets with passages in which the voices are heard together; and concerted pieces. The "leading motive" system, to receive such prodigious extension in after years, is in this Opera scarcely more than indicated by one off-recurring example. The *Flying Dutchman*, in short, belongs to a period in Wagner's development when, from his own point of view, he was still numbered among the unregenerate—from the point of view of his antagonists, still one of the unimproved. For English playgoers, moreover, the work had the advantage of being based on a legend which, whatever its origin, may be practically looked upon as English. The story of the audacious mariner, condemned for his rebellious disposition, and his proclaimed determination to overcome the laws of nature, to sail eternally and hopelessly from sea to sea, is indeed known in various countries. But in England, and apparently at the Adelphi Theatre, that Heine witnessed the performance of that melodramatic *Flying Dutchman* to which, in his narrative of the representation as preserved in the *Reichsbilder*, he gave the poetic meaning adopted by Wagner in the libretto, for which Heine's fancied and fanciful recollection of Fitzball's rather commonplace piece, is known to have served as basis.

The idea, then, of producing in the year 1869 on the least Wagnerian of Herr Wagner's Operas was not so wild as, at the time, it may have seemed. The experiment was, in any case, justified by the result; and it might have been thought that the ice having once been broken, and Wagner's Opera having been found much more tolerable than had been expected, other works more decidedly Wagnerian in character would be produced. But 1870 and again 1871, passed without any fresh Wagnerian performance; and it was not until after the close of the Franco-German war, and as a direct consequence of that struggle, that Wagnerism, in the form of *Lohengrin* from Germany, reached Italy; whence, by the Italian representative of the *Art*, the Swan, it was carried across the Atlantic to New York, to reach England some months later. The Italians in 1871 felt grateful to the Germans for having enabled them to establish themselves in Rome; and by way of testifying their gratitude they could think of nothing better than to produce the most generally admired work of Germany's great musical composer. When it was seen in England and in America *Lohengrin* could be appreciated by Italian audiences, the belief up to that time cherished that Wagner's really characteristic Operas could not be represented with success outside Germany fell to the ground; and even if *Tristan und Isolde* had not borne with him to New York the armour, the helmet, and, better still, the pan itself, of the mysterious Keeper of the Holy Grail, the favour with which the work had been received in Italy must have sufficed to recommend it for performance in other countries. As in London we seldom do things by halves, *Lohengrin*, when at last it appeared, was performed at both our Opera Houses. Then, although in former years it had been said that we possessed amongst our Italian or Italianised vocalists no one who could undertake with advantage the character of Elsa, it suddenly appeared that we possessed at least two—at Covent Garden Madame Albani, whose impersonation of Elsa has just gained for her in the Prussian capital the warmest commendations and the highest honours, and at Her Majesty's Theatre, Madame Nilsson, whose Elsa is only not admired in those countries where she has never been seen in that part, so perfectly suited to her voice and style.

Since the great *Lohengrin* year, Wagnerism has spread through the country in all directions. Mr. Gye has familiarised his audiences with *Tannhäuser*, and Mr. Carl Rosa with that earliest and least Wagnerian of all Herr Wagner's works, *Meister*. When 1876 arrived, with its Wagner Festival, a taste for Wagnerian music had already affected so many of our amateurs that numbers of musical pilgrims left London to attend the solemn series of representations of the great Wagnerian Operatic cycles at Bayreuth. For most the series of Wagner Concerts given at the Albert Hall, under the direction of Herr Wagner himself, and of his faithful lieutenant, Herr Richter, be forgotten. The latter has since then parted company with his chief, but only to proclaim his merits and to conduct his works in other quarters; and he it is who will shortly present to us, at Drury Lane, the two Wagnerian Operas, the *Meisteringer* and *Tristan und Isolde*, which will be new to most English opera-goers. As for Herr Wagner himself, he promises to quit his banyan atmosphere and the genial climate of Palermo in order to superintend the production, at Her Majesty's Theatre, of his very elaborate setting of a long series of thoroughly German fairy tales. These mythical legends, as, perhaps, strictly speaking, they should be called, are known to be four in number. The four are treated, however, as forming but one; and it is merely to suit the public convenience, and the feebleness of the human faculty of attention, that the one great work, which, perhaps, not continuously, would occupy upwards of fifteen hours, is divided into four parts. Nobody, however, will be permitted to take a ticket for a single representation. "The whole cycle or none" is the word, and though it will be impossible to prevent the tickets for the series of performances from being transferred, no tickets for single representations will be issued. Taking together the Carl Rosa representations, the representations of Herr Richter, and those which are to be given at Her Majesty's Theatre under the immediate auspices of Herr Wagner himself, we shall have, during the next few months in London, such a collection of Wagnerian Operas as has certainly never before been presented in any European capital. Everything in the way of dramatic music that Herr Wagner has composed, from the very beginning of his career, until the performance of the *Ring des Nibelungen*, in 1876, at Bayreuth, will be brought forward. The contrast between 1868, when no work of Herr Wagner had ever been given in this country, and 1882, when by the end of May we shall have heard every dramatic work that he has ever written, will, indeed, be complete. It would, of course, be premature to affirm that the musical mind of England has become completely Wagnerised. It may be time enough to consider that question when the Wagnerian representations so liberally provided for the early part of the present year have actually been given. Musical and theatrical triumphs are of various kinds, and the success which Herr Wagner may already be said to have obtained in England is possibly in some measure due to curiosity alone. But unless theatrical caterers are entirely wrong in their estimate of the public taste, it cannot be doubted or denied that he must at least have made a deep impression on the present generation of musical amateurs.—*Standard*.

Russia goes steadily nearer bankruptcy each year, and last December raised with difficulty the gold to pay the semi-annual interest due foreign debtors. The Czar has cut down his personal expenses and supports the policy by which Ignatieff seeks to conciliate the peasantry.

## STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The steamer *Heath*, from Sydney, &c., left Port Darwin, for Hongkong, on Sunday, the 19th February, and is due here on or about the 5th instant.  
The steamer *Ocean*, from Sydney, via Freemantle, W.A., arrived at Sourabaya, en route for Hongkong, on Sunday, the 19th February.  
The steamer *Nelson* left Sydney on the 6th February, and is due here on or about the 5th instant.  
The steamer *Glamis Castle* left Singapore on the 26th February, and is due here on or about the 6th instant.  
The steamer *Glennagles* left Singapore on the 1st instant, and may be expected here on or about the 7th.  
The O. S. Co.'s steamer *Priam* left Singapore on the afternoon of the 1st instant, and may be expected here on or about the 7th.  
The E. & A. S. Co.'s steamer *Tamandide* left Sydney on the 18th February, and is due here on or about the 12th instant.

## Consignees.

### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship  
ARRATOON APCAR,  
Captain A. B. MacTAVISH, from Calcutta, Penang, and Singapore.  
The above steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Commencement and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.  
Cargo impeding her discharge or remaining on board after the 8th instant, will be landed and stored at Consignee's risk and expense and no Fire Insurance will be effected.  
Consignees are hereby informed, that any claims must be made immediately, as none will be entertained after the 12th instant.  
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 4th March, 1882. [142]

## Intimations.

HONGKONG RACES, 1882.  
NOW READY, PRICE 25c.  
A COMPLETE REPORT OF THE HONGKONG RACE MEETING OF 1882, IN PAMPHLET FORM, REPRINTED FROM THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH"  
As only a limited number will be printed orders should be sent without delay to the  
"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE,  
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Hongkong, 4th March, 1882.

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ROBERT FRASER-SMITH,  
No. 6, PEDDAR'S HILL, HONGKONG.  
Hongkong, 4th February, 1882. [88]

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL BE SOLD BY  
Messrs. KELLY & WALSH  
QUEEN'S ROAD.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL CONTAIN  
THE REVISED ISSUE OF THE POSTAL GUIDE.  
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL BE SOLD BY  
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THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL CONTAIN  
THE NAMES OF THE OFFICERS OF THE BUFFS  
NOW ON THE WAY TO THIS STATION.  
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL CONTAIN  
A LIST OF PRIVATE RESIDENCES  
Of the Principal Government Officials, the Leading Merchants, the Consuls, Professional Men, and Justices of the Peace.  
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.  
R. FRASER-SMITH, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT, ARBITRATOR, AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
has THIS DAY Removed to No. 6, Peddar's Hill.

All kinds of COMMISSION BUSINESS executed on the most reasonable terms. Special Agents in London and Sydney.

Balance Sheets drawn out; Books-balanced and audited, and every description of Accountant's Work undertaken. Charges strictly moderate, and perfect accuracy guaranteed.

Office Hours: 11 AM till 4 PM.  
Hongkong, 2nd January, 1882.



## Commercial.

## THIS DAY, FOUR P.M.

A brisk business still continues in shares, important transactions in several of our local stocks having been completed since we last wrote. Banks have again been placed at 112 per cent. premium, and at this rate a steady demand exists for a large number of shares, which, however, have not been forthcoming up to the time of our going to press. Docks have attracted more attention lately than all the other stocks combined. We referred yesterday to very extensive time transactions which had been reported, but which we were not in a position to verify. We now learn that at 54 for the end of the present month, 56 for the end of April, and 58 for the end of May, business on a very large scale was negotiated. This forenoon, although no liberties have been taken with the stock, it showed decided symptoms of weakness, holders appearing inclined to sell at 53 ex div., for cash. However, no actual transfers came under our observation. A lot of Sugar shares are on the market at present, holders, after vainly trying to obtain offers at 167½, now unsuccessfully soliciting 165. The Hongkong Ice Company's stock is in strong demand at 130, consequent upon the Company's very satisfactory report for the past year, which will be found in another column. A return of 18 per cent. per annum on the capital invested, must be considered highly gratifying in these expensive days of running public companies. No other business requires special notice.

## SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—112 per cent. premium, sales and buyers.  
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$1,600 per share, buyers.  
China Traders' Insurance Company—\$1,600 per share, buyers.  
North China Insurance—Tls. 1,175 per share.  
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$87½ per share, sellers.  
Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 88½ per share.  
Chinese Insurance Company—\$275 per share.  
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.  
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$910 per share, ex div. buyers.  
China Fire Insurance Company—\$282 per share, ex div. buyers.  
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—53 per cent. premium, ex div. buyers.  
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$24 premium, sellers.  
Hongkong Gas Company—\$85 per share, buyers.  
Hongkong Hotel Company—\$102½ per share, buyers.  
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$165 per share, sellers.  
China Sugar Refining Company (Debtors)—3 per cent. premium.  
Hongkong Ice Company—\$130 per share, buyers.  
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$24 per share.  
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—1½ per cent. prem. ex int.  
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—3 per cent. prem.

## EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—  
Bank Bills, on demand ..... 3/8  
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight ..... 3/8  
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight ..... 3/8  
Credits, at 4 months sight ..... 3/8  
Documentary Bills, at 4 months sight ..... 3/8  
ON PARIS.—  
Bank Bills, on demand ..... 4/6  
Credits, at 1 month's sight ..... 4/6  
ON BOMBAY.—  
Bank, T.T. ..... 219½  
ON CALCUTTA.—  
Bank, T.T. ..... 219½  
ON SHANGHAI.—  
Bank, sight ..... 72½  
Private, 30 days sight ..... 73½

## OPUM MARKET—THIS DAY.

NEW MALAYA ..... per picul, \$660  
(Allowance, Tals. 72.)  
OLD MALAYA ..... per picul, \$705  
(Allowance, Tals. 64.)  
PATNA (without choice) ..... per chest, \$597½  
PATNA (first choice) ..... per chest, \$605  
PATNA (second choice) ..... per chest, \$602½  
PATNA (bottom) ..... per chest, \$602½  
BENARES (without choice) per chest, \$595  
BENARES (bottom) ..... per chest, \$602½  
PERSIAN ..... per picul, \$500

## CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

THIS DAY'S TELEGRAMS.									
BAROMETER.	HONGKONG.	AMOI.	SHANGHAI.	NANKING.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.	MANILA.	CELEBES.	MACAO.
Thermometer.	At 6 A.M.	At 6 A.M.	At 6 A.M.	At 6 A.M.	At 6 A.M.	At 6 A.M.	At 6 A.M.	At 6 A.M.	At 6 A.M.
Barometer.	30.15	30.25	30.35	30.45	30.55	30.65	30.75	30.85	30.95
Thermometer.	63.0	63.0	63.0	63.0	63.0	63.0	63.0	63.0	63.0
Direction of Wind.	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.
Force.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Dry Thermometer.	61.0	61.0	61.0	61.0	61.0	61.0	61.0	61.0	61.0
Wet Thermometer.	59.0	59.0	59.0	59.0	59.0	59.0	59.0	59.0	59.0
Weather.	bc	bc	bc	bc	bc	bc	bc	bc	bc
Hour's Rain.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hourly Rainfall.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Barometer, level of the sea in inches, tens and hundredths. Thermometer, in Fahrenheit degrees and tenths in the open air in a shaded situation. Direction of Wind, in registered every two points, N., N.E., E., S.E., S., S.W., W., W.N.W., N.W., N. by E., E. by N., &c. Force of Wind, in calm, 1 to 3 light breeze, 3 to 5 moderate breeze, 5 to 7 fresh, 7 to 9 strong, 9 to 11 heavy, 11 to 13 violent, 13 to 15 very strong, 15 to 17 hurricane, 17 to 19 typhoon, 19 to 21 gale, 21 to 23 storm, 23 to 25 hurricane, 25 to 27 typhoon, 27 to 29 gale, 29 to 31 storm, 31 to 33 hurricane, 33 to 35 typhoon, 35 to 37 gale, 37 to 39 storm, 39 to 41 hurricane, 41 to 43 typhoon, 43 to 45 gale, 45 to 47 storm, 47 to 49 hurricane, 49 to 51 typhoon, 51 to 53 gale, 53 to 55 storm, 55 to 57 hurricane, 57 to 59 typhoon, 59 to 61 gale, 61 to 63 storm, 63 to 65 hurricane, 65 to 67 typhoon, 67 to 69 gale, 69 to 71 storm, 71 to 73 hurricane, 73 to 75 typhoon, 75 to 77 gale, 77 to 79 storm, 79 to 81 hurricane, 81 to 83 typhoon, 83 to 85 gale, 85 to 87 storm, 87 to 89 hurricane, 89 to 91 typhoon, 91 to 93 gale, 93 to 95 storm, 95 to 97 hurricane, 97 to 99 typhoon, 99 to 101 gale, 101 to 103 storm, 103 to 105 hurricane, 105 to 107 typhoon, 107 to 109 gale, 109 to 111 storm, 111 to 113 hurricane, 113 to 115 typhoon, 115 to 117 gale, 117 to 119 storm, 119 to 121 hurricane, 121 to 123 typhoon, 123 to 125 gale, 125 to 127 storm, 127 to 129 hurricane, 129 to 131 typhoon, 131 to 133 gale, 133 to 135 storm, 135 to 137 hurricane, 137 to 139 typhoon, 139 to 141 gale, 141 to 143 storm, 143 to 145 hurricane, 145 to 147 typhoon, 147 to 149 gale, 149 to 151 storm, 151 to 153 hurricane, 153 to 155 typhoon, 155 to 157 gale, 157 to 159 storm, 159 to 161 hurricane, 161 to 163 typhoon, 163 to 165 gale, 165 to 167 storm, 167 to 169 hurricane, 169 to 171 typhoon, 171 to 173 gale, 173 to 175 storm, 175 to 177 hurricane, 177 to 179 typhoon, 179 to 181 gale, 181 to 183 storm, 183 to 185 hurricane, 185 to 187 typhoon, 187 to 189 gale, 189 to 191 storm, 191 to 193 hurricane, 193 to 195 typhoon, 195 to 197 gale, 197 to 199 storm, 199 to 201 hurricane, 201 to 203 typhoon, 203 to 205 gale, 205 to 207 storm, 207 to 209 hurricane, 209 to 211 typhoon, 211 to 213 gale, 213 to 215 storm, 215 to 217 hurricane, 217 to 219 typhoon, 219 to 221 gale, 221 to 223 storm, 223 to 225 hurricane, 225 to 227 typhoon, 227 to 229 gale, 229 to 231 storm, 231 to 233 hurricane, 233 to 235 typhoon, 235 to 237 gale, 237 to 239 storm, 239 to 241 hurricane, 241 to 243 typhoon, 243 to 245 gale, 245 to 247 storm, 247 to 249 hurricane, 249 to 251 typhoon, 251 to 253 gale, 253 to 255 storm, 255 to 257 hurricane, 257 to 259 typhoon, 259 to 261 gale, 261 to 263 storm, 263 to 265 hurricane, 265 to 267 typhoon, 267 to 269 gale, 269 to 271 storm, 271 to 273 hurricane, 273 to 275 typhoon, 275 to 277 gale, 277 to 279 storm, 279 to 281 hurricane, 281 to 283 typhoon, 283 to 285 gale, 285 to 287 storm, 287 to 289 hurricane, 289 to 291 typhoon, 291 to 293 gale, 293 to 295 storm, 295 to 297 hurricane, 297 to 299 typhoon, 299 to 301 gale, 301 to 303 storm, 303 to 305 hurricane, 305 to 307 typhoon, 307 to 309 gale, 309 to 311 storm, 311 to 313 hurricane, 313 to 315 typhoon, 315 to 317 gale, 317 to 319 storm, 319 to 321 hurricane, 321 to 323 typhoon, 323 to 325 gale, 325 to 327 storm, 327 to 329 hurricane, 329 to 331 typhoon, 331 to 333 gale, 333 to 335 storm, 335 to 337 hurricane, 337 to 339 typhoon, 339 to 341 gale, 341 to 343 storm, 343 to 345 hurricane, 345 to 347 typhoon, 347 to 349 gale, 349 to 351 storm, 351 to 353 hurricane, 353 to 355 typhoon, 355 to 357 gale, 357 to 359 storm, 359 to 361 hurricane, 361 to 363 typhoon, 363 to 365 gale, 365 to 367 storm, 367 to 369 hurricane, 369 to 371 typhoon, 371 to 373 gale, 373 to 375 storm, 375 to 377 hurricane, 377 to 379 typhoon, 379 to 381 gale, 381 to 383 storm, 383 to 385 hurricane, 385 to 387 typhoon, 387 to 389 gale, 389 to 391 storm, 391 to 393 hurricane, 393 to 395 typhoon, 395 to 397 gale, 397 to 399 storm, 399 to 401 hurricane, 401 to 403 typhoon, 403 to 405 gale, 405 to 407 storm, 407 to 409 hurricane, 409 to 411 typhoon, 411 to 413 gale, 413 to 415 storm, 415 to 417 hurricane, 417 to 419 typhoon, 419 to 421 gale, 421 to 423 storm, 423 to 425 hurricane, 425 to 427 typhoon, 427 to 429 gale, 429 to 431 storm, 431 to 433 hurricane, 433 to 435 typhoon, 435 to 437 gale, 437 to 439 storm, 439 to 441 hurricane, 441 to 443 typhoon, 443 to 445 gale, 445 to 447 storm, 447 to 449 hurricane, 449 to 451 typhoon, 451 to 453 gale, 453 to 455 storm, 455 to 457 hurricane, 457 to 459 typhoon, 459 to 461 gale, 461 to 463 storm, 463 to 465 hurricane, 465 to 467 typhoon, 467 to 469 gale, 469 to 471 storm, 471 to 473 hurricane, 473 to 475 typhoon, 475 to 477 gale, 477 to 479 storm, 479 to 481 hurricane, 481 to 483 typhoon, 483 to 485 gale, 485 to 487 storm, 487 to 489 hurricane, 489 to 491 typhoon, 491 to 493 gale, 493 to 495 storm, 495 to 497 hurricane, 497 to 499 typhoon, 499 to 501 gale, 501 to 503 storm, 503 to 505 hurricane, 505 to 507 typhoon, 507 to 509 gale, 509 to 511 storm, 511 to 513 hurricane, 513 to 515 typhoon, 515 to 517 gale, 517 to 519 storm, 519 to 521 hurricane, 521 to 523 typhoon, 523 to 525 gale, 525 to 527 storm, 527 to 529 hurricane, 529 to 531 typhoon, 531 to 533 gale, 533 to 535 storm, 535 to 537 hurricane, 537 to 539 typhoon, 539 to 541 gale, 541 to 543 storm, 543 to 545 hurricane, 545 to 547 typhoon, 547 to 549 gale, 549 to 551 storm, 551 to 553 hurricane, 553 to 555 typhoon, 555 to 557 gale, 557 to 559 storm, 559 to 561 hurricane, 561 to 563 typhoon, 563 to 565 gale, 565 to 567 storm, 567 to 569 hurricane, 569 to 571 typhoon, 571 to 573 gale, 573 to 575 storm, 575 to 577 hurricane, 577 to 579 typhoon, 579 to 581 gale, 581 to 583 storm, 583 to 585 hurricane, 585 to 587 typhoon, 587 to 589 gale, 589 to 591 storm, 591 to 593 hurricane, 593 to 595 typhoon, 595 to 597 gale, 597 to 599 storm, 599 to 601 hurricane, 601 to 603 typhoon, 603 to 605 gale, 605 to 607 storm, 607 to 609 hurricane, 609 to 611 typhoon, 611 to 613 gale, 613 to 615 storm, 615 to 617 hurricane, 617 to 619 typhoon, 619 to 621 gale, 621 to 623 storm, 623 to 625 hurricane, 625 to 627 typhoon, 627 to 629 gale, 629 to 631 storm, 631 to 633 hurricane, 633 to 635 typhoon, 635 to 637 gale, 637 to 639 storm, 639 to 641 hurricane, 641 to 643 typhoon, 643 to 645 gale, 645 to 647 storm, 647 to 649 hurricane, 649 to 651 typhoon, 651 to 653 gale, 653 to 655 storm, 655 to 657 hurricane, 657 to 659 typhoon, 659 to 661 gale, 661 to 663 storm, 663 to 665 hurricane, 665 to 667 typhoon, 667 to 669 gale, 669 to 671 storm, 671 to 673 hurricane, 673 to 675 typhoon, 675 to 677 gale, 677 to 679 storm, 679 to 681 hurricane, 681 to 683 typhoon, 683 to 685 gale, 685 to 687 storm, 687 to 689 hurricane, 689 to 691 typhoon, 691 to 693 gale, 693 to 695 storm, 695 to 697 hurricane, 697 to 699 typhoon, 699 to 701 gale, 701 to 703 storm, 703 to 705 hurricane, 705 to 707 typhoon, 707 to 709 gale, 709 to 711 storm, 711 to 713 hurricane, 713 to 715 typhoon, 715 to 717 gale, 717 to 719 storm, 719 to 721 hurricane, 721 to 723 typhoon, 723 to 725 gale, 725 to 727 storm, 727 to 729 hurricane, 729 to 731 typhoon, 731 to 733 gale, 733 to 735 storm, 735 to 737 hurricane, 737 to 739 typhoon, 739 to 741 gale, 741 to 743 storm, 743 to 745 hurricane, 745 to 747 typhoon, 747 to 749 gale, 749 to 751 storm, 751 to 753 hurricane, 753 to 755 typhoon, 755 to 757 gale, 757 to 759 storm, 759 to 761 hurricane, 761 to 763 typhoon, 763 to 765 gale, 765 to 767 storm, 767 to 769 hurricane, 769 to 771 typhoon, 771 to 773 gale, 773 to 775 storm, 775 to 777 hurricane, 777 to 779 typhoon, 779 to 781 gale, 781 to 783 storm, 783 to 785 hurricane, 785 to 787 typhoon, 787 to 789 gale, 789 to 791 storm, 791 to 793 hurricane, 793 to 795 typhoon, 795 to 797 gale, 797 to 799 storm, 799 to 801 hurricane, 801 to 803 typhoon, 803 to 805 gale, 805 to 807 storm, 807 to 809 hurricane, 809 to 811 typhoon, 811 to 813 gale, 813 to 815 storm, 815 to 817 hurricane, 817 to 819 typhoon, 819 to 821 gale, 821 to 823 storm, 823 to 825 hurricane, 825 to 827 typhoon, 827 to 829 gale, 829 to 831 storm, 831 to 833 hurricane, 833 to 835 typhoon, 835 to 837 gale, 837 to 839 storm, 839 to 841 hurricane, 841 to 843 typhoon, 843 to 845 gale, 845 to 847 storm, 847 to 849 hurricane, 849 to 851 typhoon, 851 to 853 gale, 853 to 855 storm, 855 to 857 hurricane, 857 to 859 typhoon, 859 to 861 gale, 861 to 863 storm, 863 to 865 hurricane, 865 to 867 typhoon, 867 to 869 gale, 869 to 871 storm, 871 to 873 hurricane, 873 to 875 typhoon, 875 to 877 gale, 877 to 879 storm, 879 to 881 hurricane, 881 to 883 typhoon, 883 to 885 gale, 885 to 887 storm, 887 to 889 hurricane, 889 to 891 typhoon, 891 to 893 gale, 893 to 895 storm, 895 to 897 hurricane, 897 to 899 typhoon, 899 to 901 gale, 901 to 903 storm, 903 to 905 hurricane, 905 to 907 typhoon, 907 to 909 gale, 909 to 911 storm, 911 to 913 hurricane, 913 to 915 typhoon, 915 to 917 gale, 917 to 919 storm, 919 to 921 hurricane, 921 to 923 typhoon, 923 to 925 gale, 925 to 927 storm, 927 to 929 hurricane, 929 to 931 typhoon, 931 to 933 gale, 933 to 935 storm, 935 to 937 hurricane, 937 to 939 typhoon, 939 to 941 gale, 941 to 943 storm, 943 to 945 hurricane, 945 to 947 typhoon, 947 to 949 gale, 949 to 951 storm, 951 to 953 hurricane, 953 to 955 typhoon, 955 to 957 gale, 957 to 959 storm, 959 to 961 hurricane, 961 to 963 typhoon, 963 to 965 gale, 965 to 967 storm, 967 to 969 hurricane, 969 to 971 typhoon, 971 to 973 gale, 973 to 975 storm, 975 to 977 hurricane, 977 to 979 typhoon, 979 to 981 gale, 981 to 983 storm, 983 to 985 hurricane, 985 to 987 typhoon, 987 to 989 gale, 989 to 991 storm, 991 to 993 hurricane, 993 to 995 typhoon, 995 to 997 gale, 997 to 999 storm, 999 to 1001 hurricane, 1001 to 1003 typhoon, 1003 to 1005 gale, 1005 to 1007 storm, 1007 to 1009 hurricane, 1009 to 1011 typhoon, 1011 to 1013 gale, 1013 to 1015 storm, 1015 to 1017 hurricane, 1017 to 1019 typhoon, 1019 to 1021 gale, 1021 to 1023 storm, 1023 to 1025 hurricane, 1025 to 1027 typhoon, 1027 to 1029 gale, 1029 to 1031 storm, 1031 to 1033 hurricane, 1033 to 1035 typhoon, 1035 to 1037 gale, 1037 to 1039 storm, 1039 to 1041 hurricane, 1041 to 1043 typhoon, 1043 to 1045 gale, 1045 to 1047 storm, 1047 to 1049 hurricane, 1049 to 1051 typhoon, 1051 to 1053 gale, 1053 to 1055 storm, 1055 to 1057 hurricane, 1057 to 1059 typhoon, 1059 to 1061 gale, 1061 to 1063 storm, 1063 to 1065 hurricane, 1065 to 1067 typhoon, 1067 to 1069 gale, 1069 to 1071 storm, 1071 to 1073 hurricane, 1073 to 1075 typhoon, 1075 to 1077 gale, 1077 to 1079 storm, 1079 to 1081 hurricane, 1081 to 1083 typhoon, 1083 to 1085 gale, 1085 to 1087 storm, 1087 to 1089 hurricane, 1089 to 1091 typhoon, 1091 to 1093 gale, 1093 to 1095 storm, 1095 to 1097 hurricane, 1097 to 1099 typhoon, 1099 to 1101 gale, 1101 to 1103 storm, 1103 to 1105 hurricane, 1105 to 1107 typhoon, 1107 to 1109 gale, 1109 to 1111 storm, 1111 to 1113 hurricane, 1113 to 1115 typhoon, 1115 to 1117 gale, 1117 to 1119 storm, 1119 to 1121 hurricane, 1121 to 1123 typhoon, 1123 to 1125 gale, 1125 to 1127 storm, 1127 to 1129 hurricane, 1129 to 1131 typhoon, 1131 to 1133 gale, 1133 to 1135 storm, 1135 to 1137 hurricane, 1137 to 1139 typhoon, 1139 to 1141 gale, 1141 to 1143 storm, 1143 to 1145 hurricane, 1145 to 1147 typhoon, 1147 to 1149 gale, 1149 to 1151 storm, 1151 to 1153 hurricane, 1153 to 1155 typhoon, 1155 to 1157 gale, 1157 to 1159 storm, 1159 to 1161 hurricane, 1161 to 1163 typhoon, 1163 to 1165 gale, 1165 to 1167 storm, 1167 to 1169 hurricane, 1169 to 1171 typhoon, 1171 to 1173 gale, 1173 to 1175 storm, 1175 to 1177 hurricane, 1177 to 1179 typhoon, 1179 to 1181 gale, 1181 to 1183 storm, 1183 to 1185 hurricane, 1185 to 1187 typhoon, 1187 to 1189 gale, 1189 to 1191 storm, 1191 to 1193 hurricane, 1193 to 1195 typhoon, 1195 to 1197 gale, 1197 to 1199 storm, 1199 to 1201 hurricane, 1201 to 1203 typhoon, 1203 to 1205 gale, 1205 to 1207 storm, 1207 to 1209 hurricane, 1209 to 1211 typhoon, 1211 to 1213 gale, 1213 to 1215 storm, 1215 to 1217 hurricane, 1217 to 1219 typhoon, 1219 to 1221 gale, 1221 to 1223 storm, 1223 to 1225 hurricane, 1225 to 1227 typhoon, 1227 to 1229 gale, 1229 to 1231 storm, 1231 to 1233 hurricane, 1233 to 1235 typhoon, 1235 to 1237 gale, 1237 to 1239 storm, 1239 to 1241 hurricane, 1241 to 1243 typhoon, 1243 to 1245 gale, 1245 to 1247 storm, 1247 to 1249 hurricane, 1249 to 1251 typhoon, 1251 to 1253 gale, 1253 to 1255 storm, 1255 to 1257 hurricane, 1257 to 1259 typhoon, 1259 to 1261 gale, 1261 to 1263 storm, 1263 to 1265 hurricane, 1265 to 1267 typhoon, 1267 to 1269 gale, 1269 to 1271 storm, 1271 to 1273 hurricane, 1273 to 1275 typhoon, 1275 to 1277 gale, 1277 to 1279 storm, 1279 to 1281 hurricane, 1281 to 1283 typhoon, 1283 to 1285 gale, 1285 to 1287 storm, 1287 to 1289 hurricane, 1289 to 1291 typhoon, 1291 to 1293 gale, 1293 to 1295 storm, 1295 to 1297 hurricane, 1297 to 1299 typhoon, 1299 to 1301 gale, 1301 to 1303 storm, 1303 to 1305 hurricane, 1305 to 1307 typhoon, 1307 to 1309 gale, 1309 to 1311 storm, 1311 to 1313 hurricane, 1313 to 1315 typhoon, 1315 to 1317 gale, 1317 to 1319 storm, 1319 to 1321 hurricane, 1321 to 1323 typhoon, 1323 to 1325 gale, 1325 to 1327 storm, 1327 to 1329 hurricane, 1329 to 1331 typhoon, 1331 to 1333 gale, 1333 to 1335 storm, 1335 to 1337 hurricane, 1337 to 1339 typhoon, 1339 to 1341 gale, 1341 to 1343 storm, 1343 to 1345 hurricane, 1345 to 1347 typhoon, 1347 to 1349 gale, 1349 to 1351 storm, 1351 to 1353 hurricane, 1353 to 1355 typhoon, 1355 to 1357 gale, 1357 to 1359 storm, 1359 to 1361 hurricane, 1361 to 1363 typhoon, 1363 to 1365 gale, 1365 to 1367 storm, 1367 to 1369 hurricane, 1369 to 1371 typhoon, 1371 to 1373 gale, 1373 to 1375 storm, 1375 to 1377 hurricane, 1377 to 1379 typhoon, 1379 to 1381 gale, 1381 to 1383 storm, 1383 to 1385 hurricane, 1385 to 1387 typhoon, 1387 to 1389 gale, 1389 to 1391 storm, 1391 to 1393 hurricane, 1393 to 1395 typhoon, 1395 to 1397 gale, 1397 to 1399 storm, 1399 to 1401 hurricane, 1401 to 1403 typhoon, 1403 to 1405 gale, 1405 to 1407 storm, 1407 to 1409 hurricane, 1409 to 1411 typhoon, 1411 to 1413 gale, 1413 to 1415 storm, 1415 to 1417 hurricane, 1417 to 1419 typhoon, 1419 to 1421 gale, 1421 to 1423 storm, 1423 to 1425 hurricane, 1425 to 1427 typhoon, 1427 to 1429 gale, 1429 to 1431 storm, 1431 to 1433 hurricane, 1433 to 1435 typhoon, 1435 to 1437 gale, 1437 to 1439 storm, 1439 to 1441 hurricane, 1441 to 1443 typhoon, 1443 to 1445 gale, 1445 to 1447 storm, 1447 to 1449 hurricane, 1449 to 1451 typhoon, 1451 to 1453 gale, 1453 to 1455 storm, 1455 to 1457 hurricane, 1457 to 1459 typhoon, 1459 to 1461 gale, 1461 to 1463 storm, 1463 to 1465 hurricane, 1465 to 1467 typhoon, 1467 to 1469 gale, 1469 to 1471 storm, 1471 to 1473 hurricane, 1473 to 1475 typhoon, 1475 to 1477 gale, 1477 to 1479 storm, 1479 to 1481 hurricane, 1481 to 1483 typhoon, 1483 to 1485 gale, 1485 to 1487 storm, 1487 to 1489 hurricane, 1489 to 1491 typhoon, 1491 to 1493 gale, 1493 to 1495 storm, 1495 to 1497 hurricane, 1497 to 1499 typhoon, 1499 to 1501 gale, 1501 to 1503 storm, 1503 to 1505 hurricane, 1505 to 1507 typhoon, 1507 to 1509 gale, 1509 to 1511 storm, 1511 to 1513 hurricane, 1513 to 1515 typhoon, 1515 to 1517 gale, 1517 to 1519 storm, 1519 to 1521 hurricane, 1521 to 1523 typhoon, 1523 to 1525 gale, 1525 to 1527 storm, 1527 to 1529 hurricane, 1529 to 1531 typhoon, 1531 to 1533 gale, 1533 to 1535 storm, 1535 to 1537 hurricane, 1537 to 1539 typhoon, 1539 to 1541 gale, 1541 to 1543 storm, 1543 to 1545 hurricane, 1545 to 1547 typhoon, 1547 to 1549 gale, 1549 to 1551 storm, 1551 to 1553 hurricane, 1553 to 1555 typhoon, 1555 to 1557 gale, 1557 to 1559 storm, 1559 to 1561 hurricane, 1561 to 1563 typhoon, 1563 to 1565 gale, 1565 to 1567 storm, 1567 to 1569 hurricane, 1569 to 1571 typhoon, 1571 to 1573 gale, 1573 to 1575 storm, 1575 to 1577 hurricane, 1577 to 1579 typhoon, 1579 to 1581 gale, 1581 to 1583 storm, 1583 to 1585 hurricane, 1585 to 1587 typhoon, 1587 to 1589 gale, 1589 to 1591 storm, 1591 to 1593 hurricane, 1593 to 1595 typhoon, 1595 to 1597 gale, 1597 to 1599 storm, 1599 to 1601 hurricane, 1601 to 1603 typhoon, 1603 to 1605 gale, 1605 to 1607 storm, 1607 to 1609 hurricane, 1609 to 1611 typhoon, 1611 to 1613 gale, 1613 to 1615 storm, 1615